# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

DOTTON N. W. COBNER OF HASSAU AND FULTON HTS.

ANDROGEN TO PAIN AVERTAGE.

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MIBLO'S SALOON, Browlway-Grand Concert by Marl.

New York, Floureday, May 29, 1856.

Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati were officially notified of their dismissal just evening. The subject will be brought to the notice of Congress to my, by the President, in a special message. He will also, it is said, send in a message relative to the offer of Great Britain to submit to arbitration the points in dispute regarding the Central Ame. rican misunderstanding, in which the American in terpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will be

The steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 17th instant, arrived at this port but night, with three days later advices. The news is of little interest. In England, teade was interrunted by the enjoyment of the Whitsuntide holi, days, and the Parliament was not in aession. The war in Nicaragos attracted only a small amount of public attention, but one of the London journal attempts to ery down the Monroe doctrine as apphed to Central America. The Fast India Company at the same moment rewards the great Anglondian "filibuster," Lork Dalhousie, with a grant of an annual pension of two shousand pounds, on the ground that he had, during an eight years' rule, "annexed" four East on kingdoms, which produce to them an annual revenue of four and a half millions sterling. The Sardician Par-Bement had passed a vote of thanks to the plenipotentiaries deputed by their King to represent them in the Paris Conference, and another to the Crimean army. Count Cavour's policy was in the ascendant, but the political condition of South ern Italy is represented as being still very alarming. A plan of compaign, which the Emperor Napoleon had marked out for himself in case he had to take the chief command in the Crimea during the siege of Schastopol, is published, and will be found interesting. Ministers, couriers and diplomats of every grade were still flying from capital to capital all ever Emone. Demmark had ordered a ship of war, with a force of artillery, to St. Thomas, in anticipation of a quarrel with our government on the Sound dues question. It is again asserted that the Cabinet at Washington has concluded a commercial treaty with Persia, through the good offices of Russia, and some of the articles have been published. Our trade peports show that the markets had undergone in le change from the time the Baltic sailed. In financial affairs we notice an advance in consols and Ameri-

Our advices from South America are from Buenos Ayres, April 3; Montevideo, 6; Rio de Janeiro, 15; Bahia, 19, and Pernambuco, 22. Letters from Buenos Ayres state that General Urquiza was gaining ground, but an aggessive war was not expected. News from Montevideo is discouraging, and matters are reported as very unsatisfactory. Oribe was in the as endant. A serious question had arisen bebween the government of Paraguay and the French consul, respecting the treatment of a colony of French settlers, and it was feared that some bromble would ensue with the Itailan colony of Pa-

We have accounts from Mayaguez (Porto Rico) to had sailed for Havana, with large quantities of military stores on board. Several other Spanish vessels of war were cruising in the vicinity, and it was re ported that they would shortly be employed in a de onstration against Vera Cruz. The crops of the island were extremely good. The exports of sagar be Europe and the United States exceeded 34,000 bogsheads, and 8,000 hogsheads of molasses had been ordered for the American market within the preceding three weeks.

The United States Senate have disposed of the Summer case, so far as the action of that body is concerned. The report of the investigating com mittee was presented yesterday. It states that pre cedents are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to pronounce judgment in a similar case. Several precedents are cited, and the commit see come to the conclusion, that although the are sanlt was a violation of the privileges of the Senate it is not within their jurisdiction, and the offence can only be punished by the House of which Mr. Brooks is a member. This conclusion, the report continues, is in strict conformity with partiamentary law and the requirements of the constitution: therefore, the committee recommend the Senate to make complaint to the House. With this report the committee submit a resolution that said report be accepted by the Senate, and a copy of the same, with the accompanying affidavithe transmitted to the House of Representatives. The report and recommendation of the committee were agreed to with but one dissenting vote, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia. After a speech by Mr. Mason on the President's veto of the bill providing for the improvement of the month of the Mississippi river, the Senate adjourned. In the House a bill granting one million acres of land to Louisiana, for railroad purposes, was passed. Bills donating lands to Min nesota, Kansas and Nebraska, and abolishing the Court of Claims, were introduced. A motion to adjourn over in order to allow the democratic members an opportunity to attend the Cincinnati Consention was made, but the majority voted it down

The New York Nigger Worshippers' State Convention, called to appoint delegates to the Pres dentiel Nominating National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 17th of June, met at Sera case yesterday. We give elsewhere a report of the proceedings, including a list of the delegates ap pointed and the series of resolutions adopted. The National Convention of the abolitionists, white and colored, also met at Syracuse yesterday. A full repost of their soings is likewise given.

Milard Fillmore will have a brilliant reception by our citizens when he arrives. The Common Council have voted a thousand dollars to welcome him, and last night delegates from all the Fillmore clubs in this city and Brooklyn met and made extensive preparations for giving him an enthusiastic reception. One hundred guns are to be fired at the Battery, and one hundred in the Park, and a great popular manifestation may be expected.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, after an interesting session of eleven days, yesterday concluded their labors and adjourned. They disposed of all the matters brought before them and uniform har mony and urbanity characterized their deliberations Want of space compels us to lay over our report of

their last day's proceedings. Proceedings for an injunction to restrain the Mayor, Comptroller, &c., of New York from signing, executing or delivering any deed or conveyance of the Brick Church property were com-

merced yesterday morning before Judge Boosevelt, in the Supreme Court, when affidavits were read en both sides. They set forth the proceedings of the Common Council in relation to the sale of the pra perty; the affidavit of Mr. Bleecker, the auctioneer, shows that the Brick Church was sold by him on the 14th of May for \$270,000, that it had been previously duly advertised, and that he believed the sum for which it was sold was the highest that could be obtained for it. The argument was then set down for hearing at Judge Roosevelt's house on Friday

evening at half-past five o'clock. The Commissioners of Emigration made an inef fertual attempt to hold a meeting yesterday; but no quorum appearing, the Sumner affair was discussed, and a number of sage remarks were made about that unhappy transaction. The weekly summery shows that 34,048 emigrants landed at this port up to the 28th inst, of which 6,758 arrived last wack. Te same date last year, 108,944 emigrants landed. There are new 1.607 persons in the institutions under charge of the Commissioners. The indebt-ainess of the Commission to the Mechanics' Bank is new \$71,708 52. This shows a large falling off since last month, due to the increased emigration and the consequently improved state of the finances of the

The cotton market was quiet yesterday, as there was a disposition on the part of dealers to await the receipt of later foreign news, due by the Africa The sales were confined to about 500 a 600 bales. Flour was firm for the medium and higher grades while inferior and common qualities were heavy though quotations were without change of import. ance. Frime qualities of wheat were scarce and firm, and inferior grades dull. Canadian, common to prime white, ranged from \$1 60 a \$1 85, and \$1 60 a \$1 75 for common to fair white, and \$1 53 for good Western red. Corn was steady, with mixed at 584c. a 60c.; Southern yellow at 60c. a 614c.; Southern white at 61c., and choice North Carolina white is reported at 66c. Pork was lower, and closed at \$18 50 for mess. Lard vas higher, with sales at 10 c. a 11c. Sugars were steady, with sales of 1,000 hhds. Coba muscovado at full prices, and one lot of choice Porto Rico at 8%c. Coffee was quietowing to a public sale of Rio to come off to-day. A lot of Java was sold at 145c. a 14 c. Freights were steady, but engagements were light. To Liverpool floor was taken at 2s.; and wheat, in balk and bags,

at 5d. a 5 ld. There was an improved demand for beeves a attle market yesterday, and prices were a triffe firmer, with brisk sales. The highest price realized was 103 cents per pound, and the average about 94 cents. In other stock there was no change calling for special notice. In Philadelphia yesterday the market was active for beer cattle, the sales reaching one thousand head, at 81 to 104 cents per pound, while a lew prime lots sold at 11 cents. Sheep, hogs, and cows and calves, found ready buyers at good prices. Lord Palmerston and War-fils Overture

and Peace. The čismissal of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary and three leading Consuls of her Majesty the Queen of England, is an event of no common import. Tax dismissal, be it remembered, was made on the alleged fact that they had violated the neuirality laws of the Uniou, and had exercised acts of savereignty within our jurisdiction. The offence, if committed, was a grave one; but the grounds upon which the proceeding was based having been submitted in the form of complaint to Lord Palmerston's government, that government totally discredited the evidence, and returned only a disavowal of any intention thus to infringe the legal and sovereign rabts of the republic.

It will not be forgotten that the Clayton treaty is a subject of radical dispute between the two Cabinets. We have also recognized the Walker-Rivas government of Nicaragua, furnished in fact men and means to sustain General Walker in that direction, and we cencede are responsible in a moral point of view for the ascendency of the American erms in Nicaragua. Late news indicates, too, that the Nicaraguans under Walker have been triumphant over their enemies; and this fact sufficiently foreshadows the permanent rule of American influence in all the States of Central the 15th inst. The Spanish war steamer Isabella America. We must concede, too, in order to as the only practical candidate of the denocomplete the actual history of the case, that our people, as such, not only heartily sympa thise with General Walker and his associates but have aided him by every means in their power. In proof of this we need only refer to the constant movement of population in that direction, and to the uniform failure of the legal tribunals to convict persons charged by he federal authorities with violating the neutrality laws by aiding the Nicaraguans.

These are amongst the points of grave com plication into which we have fallen with the London Cabinet. That on the facts we occupy the vantage ground-that we are mainly right-no candid man on either side of the water will question.

But we have to deal with Lord Palmerston the most perfect personification of a political parasite in his relations to Louis Napoleon; an aristocrat by birth, by associations, by instinct and by ambition. His effort for two years has been to league her Majesty's government with, and to control the despotic Powers of the Continent, especially that of Napoleon. His position is nominally that of adherence to the free system of England, and an adjunct and controller of the constitutional fortunes of Italy and other Continental States. In this respect his attitude is that of alliance with Na poleon and of hostility to that potentate in his designs upon Italy. He is equally determined, for widely different reasons, to check the further progress of democracy and civilization on this side of the water. In this last movement he has the concurrence of Napoleon.

The arrival of Mr. Marcy's dismissal despatch will at once bring on the ministerial crisis in England, and all the influence of the two Cabinets of London and Paris will be brought to bear to sustain the administration.

The Paris movement in reference to privateering was dictated by those Cabinets for the purpose of weakening us in that aggressive arm of our system. Our navy is called fourth rate; but if we consider those of the first and second, embracing more than all the others combined, we shall find comparatively that it is not even a tenth rate establishment. It, in fact, is nothing. As an arm of protection in time of peace, it is sufficient; but considered with reference to the great navies of England and France, it is unworthy of notice. These matters bear upon all our disturbed political relations with England; and to prove this, let ns reverse the parties, and imagine that ours is the vast overshadowing armament, and Eagland's embraced in her capacity to fit out and keep upon the seas a horde of privateers only. It will thus be seen that reliance would be placed upon our might to enforce our demands.

Then, too, let it be remembered that the vast naval power of the Allies, to which we have referred, is at the disposal of Lord Palmeraton. If it is called into action against us. it is because we have the largest and the least protected commercial marine in the world.

however exorbitant.

Here is the point of our weakness-the point of England's strength; and if privateering is proscribed by a league of the leading governpents of the Old World, it is not difficult to see that we shall fied few neutral ports in which to dispose of our prizes.

We thus place before the reader at an early day a view of our relations with England, our actual position, the motives which control the politicians on the other side of the water, that they may judge of the probabilities of a peaceful termination of our controversies short of en abject submission on our part.

The truth is obvious enough that if Palmerton is sustained, war with the United States would seem to be inevitable. It is in vain that we say our interests and feelings and those of the people of England are for peace. It is folly to argue thus in the face of hard words between rowdies who have the ring and are determined on war. The destinies of the two countries have been placed in the kands of politicians and ambitious demagogues. They ant on desires for good fellowship; friendly, social and industrial union; fair and honest political intercourse, and on the mutual benefits of peace; but these are manouvres for a position- diplomatic verbiage concealing the bitterest animosities and the most fatal designs of disturbing the peaceful relations of the two

Unless, then, Lord Palmerston's administraion shall be overthrown-if Manchester and trude and money shall, as heretofore, adhere to the present Cobinet; if they shall build up sad fortily themselves on the strength of Lord Clarendon's letter to Mr. Marcy, deeming that Jesuitical apologetic negation of the truth of all the alleged grievances of our administration in the matter of enlistment sufficient, how are we to avoid collision? The question of peace or war is to be tried in Parliament on a resolution condemning Palmerston and Clarendon in the management of the Crampton affair, and the probable dismissal of Mr. D.ilas; and it must be confessed that the Pierce-Marcy Cabinet have wonderfully strengthened the case of the London managers in permitting them to flatly disavow all intention to violate our laws, and to profess friendship for us and A desire for peace. Like professions on our side, accompanied by the act of dismissal, mount to acthing; because they are followed by the dismissal Itself, which it will be aleged does away with the profession of frientship. We have thus blundered along, having agood cause and ample justification, until that sause has been made to assume the character of a defeace. From being the injured party, we are nade the aggressors From an honesteffort to vindicate our outraged laws and sovereigniv. we have been forced into the positoa of

disregarding the peace of the two countries. Why were we called upon to accept a naional spology, and at the same time to persist in the act of dismissal of her Majesty's oficials? Did it strengthen us to be thus compeled to act, instead of relying solely upon the fects of the case, and terminating the official relations of the convicted parties on those facts a one?

PRESIDENTIAL INTRIGUES--WILLIAM L. MARCY IN THE FIELD .- Our readers will observe, by one of our telegraphic despatches from Washington, that the game of the Cincinnati jugglers, otherwise called the temocratic party, slias the political nigger drivers, is beginning to develope itself in a new phase, even before they have reached the scene of their midnight orgies and other sperations. It seems, from the developements made by our correspondent at Washington, hat all the fuse raised there by the newspapers concerning the claims and chances of Pierce. Buchanan and Douglas, are merely the preimipary movements for their final extinguishment and the resuscitation of Marcy, of New York, cracy in the present crisis of their destiny.

It will be in the recollection of our political antiquaries that but for the singularly happy presence and opposition of Mr. Dickinson, of New York, in the Baltimore Convention of 1852, Marcy would then have been the siccessful candidate, and Pierce would never have een heard of as the occupant of the White House and the wearer of patent leather bods. Daniel S. Dickinson no longer holds any position within the bosom of the debauched democra; now assembling at Cincinnati to prevent the culmination of Marcy's aspirations for the purple; and hence we are positively and authoritatively assured that the nomination of Marcy, following the strangulation of Buchause. Pierce and Douglas by the same bowstring, is the deliberate intention of all the old heads of the Virginia democracy and other similar hand

sculls throughout the country. We have some faith in the triumph of this Marcy movement, from the information which reaches us from not merely the four, but from the forty points of the compass. Marcy has been the great balance-wheel of the rickety administration of Pierce, holding together its weak ribs like strong iron hoops around a barrel of explosive materials. Franklin Pierce, Jefferson Davis and Caleb Cushing would long since have split the administration into fragments but for the iron grasp and iron rule of old Marcy. His letter in reply to Lord Clarendon, which was despatched by yesterday's steamer to England, will be brought out immediately in Washington, for the purpose of throwing in the shade all Mr. Buchanan's negotiations, all Pierce's flounderings, and all Douglas's efforts. Pierce's follies, his imbecilities, his false promises, and still talser associates, have ruined him with his own party. He is now merely a dupe in their bands. Mr. Buchanan, a respectable old statesman and a polished gentleman, is behind the age, and has become the unfortunate victim of the same man Forney who ruined the fortunes of Forrest, the play actor. Mr. Douglas we are afraid is not yet ripe enough to pluck the fruit from the political tree; but if he will allow his reputation to grow a little, and to assume a higher degree of polish, he may be able in 1860 to add six inches to his stature, and be a formidable and successful candidate at that future day-if, indeed, the republic should last so long through the ferocious conflicts of the nigger worshippers and the nigger

We are afraid we shall not have a chance of applying the dissecting knife, in the approaching Presidential contest, to Pierce; we fear that our proposed kindness to Mr. Buchanan will be entirely superseded, and that Senator Douglas will be laid on the shelf until 1860. But let W. L. Marcy prepare for the cauvass. as well as for a settlement of all his old scores with his former friends, as soon as he is brought forth as a candidate by the Cincinnati Juggling

THE TARIFF.- The Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives have reported in favor of such modifications of the tariff as will tend to a reduction of the revenue without interfering with any great local interest, or changing the present system of levying and collecting duties. It is proposed to add to the "free list." The Secretary of the Treasury suggested in his last annual report the policy of adding to the free list such articles of raw material as entered into general consumption for manufacturing purposess Articles of raw material which are munufactured into fabrics within our own limits, certain articles of drugs and dyes, and articles the production or manufacture of which in the country was an impossibility, were resommended for the free list; and the committee have done no more than coincide with the Secretary of the Treasury and endorse his suggestions. We have no idea that even the changes will be made. The agitation of the subject in Congress would open again the whole question, and revive again all local interests. It would be difficult in any modification to steer clear of sectional prejudices, and the simplest proposition would meet with sari ons opposition. An increase of the free list by the addition of such articles as were absoutely required for general consumption, which do not come into competition with any beme product, one would think could not be objectionable; but we fear it cannot be easily accomplished. We have done pretty well for the past ten years under the tariff as it nos stands, and it is at all times wise to let well

### THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Crampton and the Offending British Consuls Officially Dismissed.

Report of the Senate Committee on tar Sumper Affair.

> A DUEL ANTICIPATED. đe.,

Important from Washington.

MR. CHAMPTON AND THE BRITISH CONSULS OFFI AMERICAN DISPUTE—POLITICAL SPECULATION— THE SUMNER AFFAIR—EXPECTED DUEL—REVISION

Mr. Crampton was this evening officially notified of the discontinuance of his diplomatic relations as kilotater from Great Britain near this government, and was turnished with his passports. The Consuls at New York Philadelphia and Cincionati were likewise informed by letter of their dismissal. The notice of the revocation of their exequators will be announced to Congress toa message, accor panied by documents, setting forth the grounds for the action of the government on the recruit ment question, and dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the

a message, with accompanying donnments, relative to Central American affairs, and particularly with regard to the propositions of Great Britain to arbitrate. It is understood that the Executive proposes to arbitrate any question of political geography which by any possibility may be raised under the Central American tiesty, but declines any general arbitration as to the construction

The reply of Secretary Marcy to Lord Clarendon. to be the great card at the Cincionati Convention According to the movements behind the scenes here it is the intention to set Mesers. Douglas, Buchana and Pierce aside at Cincinnati, and take up some other man considered by certain politicians as safer and more available in the approaching crisis of the reput-It has already been mentioned that Rusk of Texas, or Mason, of Virginia, or some other man, would be taken up; but I can tell you that neither Rusk nor Mason nor Bright enter into the present calculations. Marcy is the man. The conserimportant and critical questions that have agitated the public mind during the last three or four years. They say that the country has been saved from war by his etterts. that he headed off the Cuban filibusters at the Ostent Conference—that he has prevented a dozen "smash ups of the Cabinet, and that the impending crisis of the country, both at home and abroad, calls for the serv ass of tried man, such as they say Marcy has proved himsel to be. I send you these points as curious just now. Watch the progress of affairs among the politicians here and at Cincinnati, and see whether or not I am wrong Look to the proceedings of the great Sanhadrim a

There is any amount of tittle-tattle floating about the halls of Congress and barrooms. I send you a few speci-mens, indicating the sort of atmosphere we breathe.

1. In regard to the Cincinnali Convention, the demo cratic jugglers are becoming a little scared concerning the vote of the North, since the late Summer affair and Kansas disturbances; and the impression is that Bachanar, in consequence, is stronger than he was two weeks ago among the jugglers.

2. The entente cordiale between the Pierce and Douglas

cliques has become, notwithstanding, closer, with the impression that if Pierce cannot bring the Northwest to himself, he is to surrender his interest in the South to Douglas, and that if they cannot carry two-thirds, they are to secure the balance required on some Vice Pres tial selection, such as Cobb of Georgia, or Hunter of Vir-inia, or Johnson or Brown of Tennessee. The danger is that the two parties will split upon their plans for the plunder. That's the danger.

3. The movement for the resussitation of the old

whigs as a separate party, as proposed to be done lately. by calling a national convention in Louisville on the 4th of July, it is supposed, will operate at Cincinnati in fay or of Buchanan—because the old Ciay and Webster silver grays are inclined to go that way. The National Intelligencer is sause the old Cay and Webster silver grays actively stirring this matter, as an expedient for securing a balance of power in the election, and a finger in the

4. It is thought that Gen. Cass made himself a little too busy with that late Nicaragua fillbuster meeting in New York. A Douglas man assures me that the old General is head and tall up for the nomination.

5. The New York hards are reported as having agreed upon the basis of a surrender to the softs, and it is for ther alleged, by the way, that Warcy has an interest in this movement, and is as much exercised in counting up the chances for the nomination as the President himself. 6. Judging from the numbers going from this place the outside lobby at Cincinnati, in the aggregate, wil probably be equal to five thousand mes, including free liquer dealers, short boys and gamblers, officeholders, and cabinet and foreign ministers in expectancy.

7. Donglas congratulates himself that many of the same pack that crushed him in 1852 are now just as hot These seven points form the floating barroom gossip o

this city. Marcy's friends listen to it, hear all that is said, wink to each other, and continue to make their arrangements for Cincinnati.

The speech of Mr. Buchanan, in a secret session of the Senate on the Texas question, is regarded by Southern

men here as destructive of his changes for the nomina tion. He opposed the annexation of more slave territo ry while slavery is the great issue between the parties The Hon, R. K. Mead and other distinguished Virginians are here urging Mr. Buchanau on the Southern delegates as they pass through the city.

The late despatches in the HERALD on the corruptions

of the spoils at the capital, break the crust of the subject only. The extent of this rangality exceeds, to honest outsiders, the bounds of belief. The man, menber, lobbyman or reporter here who bas not his prize is

Is it true that during the trip of the new a'ea n frigate Merrimae from Norfolk to Annapolis, her boilers became so badly injured that several new plate: had to be insertle ft a've true that the Marriman was suffered to run upon an old wreck in the Norfalk harbor, by which a large portion of her false keel was torn away? What says Mr. Dobb'n?

Mr. Summer is much worse to-day, and complains greatly of his head. His physicians forbid admittance to him. His wounds have ulcerated, and his case is considered critical.

I apprehend a mee ing between Mr. Brooks and Sens Wilson, as the friends of the latter say he will fight. Mr. Wilson left yesteresy for Trenton before Col. Land bore the chafferge but will return to-merrow. Colt's revolvers are in great demand, and none are to be had in

characterize the attack on Summer as a breach of its privileges, nor does the resolution adopted convey any cer sure or utter any complaint to the House. Is not the investigation, then, at an euc? Mr. Brooks has been presented by his constituents with a cane, which cost on hundred dollars, and a marsive silver pitcher, suitably engraved, bearing date the 22d of May-the day of the

The letter of Chevalier Webb relative to the Samper affair, bas been received. It is believed that it will lead to more collisions. Several of the Southern members look upon it as very insulting, while others laugh at it. It is said that Webb, since his duel with Tom Marshall, is debarred from accepting another challenge. Gov. Seward

is his bonds nan.

The rep'y of Gen. Webb to Gen. Quitmen, who bore Col. Brooks' note, has been erroneously stated. Gen. Webb said "he was not the autnor of the objectionable article, nor die he approve of it. Had he been consulted, it would not have appeared. He had written a letter in which he had concemned the affair, but had not penned s word der gat ry to Col. Brooks as a brave man and a gentleman." The letter, as published, is not regarded as objectionable by Col. Brooks or his friends.

The new Diploma to bill has been prepared with great care by Mr. Faulkner, sesisted by the Secretary of State. Mr. Perkins' bill of last Congress was a clear infringement of the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive. It directs what grade of minister the President shall socredit to each country. This is a matter necessarily within the discretion of the President, and depends in a great measure on the grade of the minister accredited by

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House deter mined this morning to recommend a reduction of the tariff, by increasing the "free list" and adopting a home valuation A minority report will recommend a general reduction of duties. No details have as yet been determined upon. The idea of the majority of the committee is to put all such articles in the "free list" as are used by our manufacturies, and are not produced to any consider able extent in this country. There is a powerful lobby pressure in fevor of wool going on the "free list." Agents are actively employed in bringing this about.

Senstor James, of Rhode Island, is, I learn, to file a cavest with the Commissioner preparatory to taking out a patent for the manufacture of laws, to enable the lobby to get all they want and more than they ever asked

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON LAW-RENCE-THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF TOPEKA.

Sr. Louis, May 27, 1856.
The Kaness correspondents of the St. Louis Republican and Democrat furnish the following additional stems relative to the attack on Lawrence:-

The Democrat correspondent says, stores and dwellings were indiretiminately broken open and robbed by the invacers. A Mr. Johnson had \$2,000 in drafts, checks and land warrants taken from him. Colonel Topliffe, who was appointed a Colonel of the militia by Governor Shannon last fall, was forcibly dispossessed of his commission, private papers, watch, and money to the amount of \$800 His trunk was also broken open and his clothing carried away. He had no means of defence, and was obliged to ing the office of the Herald of Freedom, the forces unde Jares set fire to the house and library of the editor, Mr. Brown; but the fire was extinguished by citizens, some of Brown's friends.

Colonel Brewerton writes to the Republican that 200 free State men had collected at Lawrence on the day the place was entered by Jones, and it was thought that the garrison at Franklin, where the free State arms had been stored by Jones, would be attacked on the night of the 22d for the purpose of recovering them. He also writes that it is understood that Governor Shannon will order one hundred United States troops to be stationel at Lawrence, one hundred at Topeks, and one hundred at Osawatamie. At the latter place Judge Cato, of the District Court, had been prevented from holding court in consequence of threats of violence to the Grand Jury which had been made by free State men.

Judge Train had passed through Leavenworth on his way to Georgia.

ST LOUIS, May 28, 1856. A correspondent of the Republican, writing from St J.sephs, says that on the night of the 21st inst. the house of Jacob Friend, four miles from St. Josephs, was burned, tegether with himself, his wife and five child It is supposed that they were murdered previous to the firing of the house, but no reason is assigned for to deed, Mr. Friend being a peaceable and orderly man. CHICAGO May 28, 1856.

The St. Louis Democrat learns from passengers who arrived from Kansas in the Morning Star, that it is the intention of Sheriff Jones to proseed immediately to Topeks, which is also to be destroyed, or the inhabitants creed to submission.

The Democrat also contains accounts of four alditional

public murders of citizens of Kansas, the fasts consorning which have just been made known. The Westport (Mo.) Times of the 23d, states that the

Investigating Committee were still at Leavenworth.

Gen. Schuyler writes that Mr. Conway and himself were set at liberty on the 20th. Mr. Brown is still prisoner at Lecompton, and Governor Robilison in a imiler situation. No account has been received of the movements of

"the posse" since the attack on Lawrence on the 21st. nor Shannon was requested by the citizens to interfere and prevent the outrages threatened by the posse, but he declined. Mr. Schuyler then called upon Mr. Oliver, to induce him to use his influence with Governor Shannon. Mr. Sherman made a similar request, and Mr. Ofiver promised an answer in fitteen minutes, but entering Lawrence Governor Shannon agreed in writing that if the arms were delivered to Sumner only a suff cient number would be allowed to enter to make arreits. But he afterwards declared that the arms should be delivered to the poste, and that the hotel, Herald office and breast works should be des trayed. The mob shot an Indian near Lawrance, out of mere

wantonness, and the Delaware tribe threaten to revenge

Ex Gov. Reeder, and Mr. Fogg, Secretary of the Kansas Investigating Committee, arrived here this after noon. They came through Missouri, barely escaping with their lives. Mr. Reederf is at this moment (8 P. M. addressing an immense concourse of citizens in front of the Briggs House. He is to attend the Sepublican Convention at Bloomington, to morrow, and will proceed from thence to Washington. They confirm the reports of the outrage at Lawrence.

Interesting from Utah.
MOVEMENT FOR THE FORMATION OF THE STATE OF
DESERET.

Sr. Louis, May 28, 1856. The Salt Lake mail has arrived here, bringing date

A convention for forming a State constitution met at the Council House on the 17th of March, and organized by the election of Hon. J. M. Grant, President. Committees were appointed to draft a constitution. They had a conference on the 24th, and unanimously reported a constitution for the State of Deserst. Chief Justice Kluney dissented from the report, but only on one point, viz :-That he preferred to have the Judges elected by the per-

ple rather than by the General Assembly.

The Republican to day publishes the constitution of the State of Deseret, recently formed and ratified by th people, in general convention, at Salt Lake City, April 6th. It is exceedingly brief and plain, and says nothing about slavery. It announces the free toleration of all religious and does not refer to polygamy.

Union, and Geo. Sm'th and John Taylor were appointe! delegates to present it to Congress.

# Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, May 28, 1856. The following are the fortings of our bank statement of the present week, ending May 28, as compared with the previous week :-

# WHIRTY-POURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1856. Mr. Pearce, (unional) of Md., from the Select Committee to investigate the facts attending the resent assault

on Mr. Summer, reported in writing as follows:—

That from the testimony taken by them it appears that
the Hon. Preston S. Brocks, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, did, on the 22d day of the present month, after the adjournment of the Senate, and while Mr. Summer was seated at his desk in the Senate chamoer, as suit him with considerable violence, striking him numerous blows on and about his head with a walking stick, which out his head and disabled him for the time being from attending to his duties in the Se-

The cause of the assault was certain language used by eding, which Mr. B ooks considered libellous of the State of South Carolina and slanderous of his kineman, Mr. Butler, a Senator from that State, who was absent from the Senate and from the city.

The committee forbear to comment upon the various

The committee forbear to comment upon the various circumstances which pecked and attended this affair, whether of aggravation or extenuation, for reasons which will be sufficiently obvious in the latter part of the report. They have examined the precedents for this action, which are to be found only in the proceedings of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called on to proncunce its judgment in a similar ase. In the House of Representatives, though different opinions have at various times been expressed by gentle

been called on to proncunce its judgment in a similar case. In the House of Representatives, though different opinions have at various times been expressed by gentlemen of eminence and a sility—smong whom may be mentioned the late President of the United States, Mr. Polk, the late Judge Barbour of the Supreme Ceurt, and Mr. Beardsley of New Y ak—yet the judgment of the House has always promouned an assault upon a member for words spiken in decate to be a violation of the privileges of the House. The examint tee do not consider it necessary to discuss the question at length, but proceed to state some of the proceedaw, not conforming them, however, to the assaults of the members.

In March, 1796, Mr. Baldwin, a member of the House of Representatives, presented to the House certain correspondence betw an himself and General Guun, a Senator from the State of Georgis, including a challenge addressed to hum by General Guun. These were referred to a committee, of which Mr. Madison was chairman, who reported by their chairman that the same was a breach of the privileges of the House on the part of General Guun and Mr. Fresliegheysen, a Senator from New Jersy, by whom the challenge has been borne.

In May, 1818, personal assault having been made by Mr. Russell Jarvis upon Mr. John Adams, the private Secretary of the President, just after his delivering a message to the House of Representatives, and while on his way to the Senate with another message, the matter was, on compaint of the President, referred to a select committee, who, by Mr. Moluffle, of South Carolina, their Chairman, reported that, upon a view of all the circumstances, the circumstances, the circumstance, and while on the case of the provention, was an act done in contempt of the authority and cignity of the House.

In 1802, the House of Representatives, after a long trial and thorough discussion of the question, voted that Gen. House, for which Mr. Belooks is a member of the House, the whin the jurisdiction of the Serate and can only be punished by the

Neither Bowe can exercise an authority over a member or officer of the other but should complain to the House of which he is a member, and leave the punishment to them.

achier Boure can express at autority over a member of officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is a member, and leave the punishment to them.

A brief examination of the constitutional privileges of Senators and Representatives will show the soundness of this rule of Parliamentary law. The constitution provides, (Article first, Section sixth):—

That &c. \* \* But the Senate is not a court of criminal judisalure, empowered tory the excepted offences. It cannot take contizance of a breach of the peace as such. It cannot take contizance of a breach of the peace as such. It cannot take contizance of a breach of the privileges, and in the cases in shich the privilege from arrestis excepted. The Senate (abrefore, for a breach of its privileges, cannot arrest a member of the House of Representatives, and—a fortiori—it cannot try and punish him; that authority devolves solely upon the House of which he is a member. It is the cpinion of the committee, therefore, that the Senate cannot proceed further in the present case than to make complaint to the House of Representatives of the assault committed by one of its members, Preston S. Brooks, upon the Hon. Charles Samner, a Senator from Massachusetts.

The committee submit herewith certain affidavits taken by them in the case and the following resolution adopted, Senator forems, of Georgia, alone voting in the negative. The twen and Harmon verous.

Mr. Mason, (dem) of Va., defanded the President's veto of the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1856. Mr. Thornworon, of Iowa, introduced a bill giving lands to Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, for rail oads. Mr. CARCTHERS, of Mo., intr duced a bill ceding the public lands to the States in which they he.

Mr. BENNET, of N. Y., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to g ant one mills in acres of land to Louisiana, to aid in the construction of three railros is in that State. Passed—62 against 58.

ABOLITION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS

Mr. GREENWOOD, of Ark., introduced a bill for the repeal of the act establishing the Court of Claims.

PROPOSITION TO ADJOURN DEPARTED.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pa., moved that when the House acjourn, it be till Saturday. He believed many gentleme intend to leave this evening for Cincinnati
The motion of Mr. Florence was negatived.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed that the Commistee on Territories be allowed to make reports, not, however, to be considered until after the two approaching conventions.

Mr. Jones, of tenn., whiled to know whether Mr. Grow desired to report a bill to admit Kansas with the Topeka constitution.

Mr. Grow replied in the adirmative.
Mr. Jones objected.
Adjourned.

The Assault Upon Senator Sumner Endorsed COLUMBUS, S. C., May 27, 1856. A large number of citizens convened here this evening, in pursuance of a call for a meeting to sustain Mr Brooks, in view of his recent defence of the rights of the South. Several addresses were made, and strong resolu-tions in approval of the course of Mr. Brooks were

> Capal Breaks. ALBANY, May 28, 1856.

A despatch, dated Albion, this day, states that the em bankment at Otter Creek has fallen away, and that it will take six days to repair it. There is a bad break, also, in the canal, at Jackson's culvert, two miles west of

SAVANNAH, May 27, 1856
The United States mail steamship Alabama, from New

York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARS.

Stocks are looking up—Pennsylvania 5's, 83's; Reading Railroad, 44%; Long Island, 13%; Morris Canal, 13%; Pennrylvania Railroad, 46's.

NEW URLEANS, May 27, 1866.

The Baltic's news has hed no perceptible effect upon the market. Cotton is dull; sales to-day, 1,000 bales. Bugar, 7%c. Molasses, 30c. a 38c.; re boiled, 40c. a 42c. Mess pork, \$16 87 a \$17. Iard in tierces, 10%c. Freights of cotton to Liverpool, 11-32d., and dull. Sterling exchange 9% per cest premium.

Albany, May 28, 1866.

Change By per cent premium.

Alhany, May 28, 1856.

Wheat—Sales 3,000 bushels White Canadian, at \$1.86, at 4,000 bushels Red Southern Ohio, at \$1.48.

Mait—sales 3,000 bushels for Pale Ale, at \$1.60.

AID FOR THE CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDERS .- Last evening, n the Seventeenth ward, a meeting was called of sympa thizers for the suffering inhabitants of the Cape de Verde slands. Alderman Ely presided, and in the course of rome remarks touching the position and character of the islands, alluced to the famine prevailing in these islands

is anough a little do the lamine prevailing in these islands in 1833, when aid was solicited, as at present, from New York city. During the evening \$100 was paid by the persons present, only some whirty in number, and an additional amount subscribed. A committee of ten was appointed to receive subscriptions. ACCIDENT TO STEAMER OREGON .-- On Tuesday night last the steamboat Oregon, Captain Peck, while on her way to Albany, and when opposite Conesuak Island, rear Buttermils Fails, carried away her rudder, and was compelled to put back to this city. The rudder was broken in two, and one of the small boats was lashed to the stern post in the place of it and filled, and the rudder chains made fast to the stern of ft. She will be supplied with a new rudder, so as probably to resume her trips in

DETENTION OF EASTERN TRAVEL.—The steamer Connection

cut did not arrive jesterday from Norwich until the heur of 3 P. M., having been detained at Allyu's Point